

## EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The Debate Thereon Was Begun Yesterday in the Legislative Council.

## WILLIAMS' OPPOSITION.

He Said It Will Injure Workmen By Taking Away Rights to Contract.

## FOR A BOUNTY ON SILK.

THE LADIES' WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION PETITION FOR SPECIAL FAVORS FOR THIS INDUSTRY.

The Mechanics' Lien Bill Goes Over Until Next Friday—The Public Employment Office Bill Discussed in the Council and Laid Over—The Free Public Library Bill Will Come Up in the House Today—Petitions for the Repeal of the Medical Law.

In the Council yesterday, the time was principally taken up with the debate on the eight hour bill and the bill for public employment offices, but no action was taken on either measure. There was some discussion over the bill to prevent attorneys from practicing in courts when they were related to the judges thereof within the fourth degree of consanguinity, but the measure was sent back to the judiciary committee.

But one new bill was introduced, a measure respecting train robbers. The House held a very short session, and the principal incident was the presentation of a petition asking and a bill providing for a bounty on silk. The proceedings were as follows:

**The Council.**  
All members were present at yesterday's session, though the third hour had a small representation till later, when the eight hour bill was discussed. COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE HOUSE.

A communication from the House stated that that body refused to concur in the Council amendments to H. B. 42, and H. B. 46. Referred to a conference committee, of which Booth, of Provo, and Williams, were appointed members from the Council.

A further communication stated that the House refused to concur in C. B. 28. Referred to the same conference committee.

Williams presented a petition from the Salt Lake county Teachers' association asking that due consideration be given C. B. 54, in relation to a uniform system of schools.

Booth, of Provo, presented a petition from J. C. Ensign and 200 others, asking that the present medical law be abolished and no other substituted.

Williams introduced C. B. 66, relating to train robbers.

**SECOND READING.**  
H. B. 59, submitted for H. B. 32, was referred to the committee on judiciary; H. B. 71 was referred to the committee on judiciary; H. B. 8 was referred to the committee on live stock; C. B. 65, by Booth, of Salt Lake, to relieve William J. Shields from judgment for a bond, was referred to the committee on judiciary; C. B. 66 was referred to the committee on judiciary.

**THIRD READING.**  
H. B. 2, by Pigman, respecting eight hours as a limit of a day's work on public works.

The bill to prevent attorneys from becoming sureties was referred to a conference committee.

**REGARDING PRACTICING ATTORNEYS.**  
H. B. 64, to prevent attorneys from practicing in courts when they are related to the judge thereof within the fourth degree of consanguinity, was favorably reported by the committee on judiciary, with a technical amendment.

Booth, of Salt Lake, moved to amend by striking out the words "fourth degree" and inserting "third degree."

Hart opposed the amendment because he thought it not broad enough to meet the purpose of the bill, and he admitted of a nephew practicing in the court of his uncle and he saw no reason for permitting that. He saw no reason, either, for permitting the practice of law in the court of a cousin.

Booth, of Salt Lake, thought the clause providing for the fourth degree too sweeping. It might exclude from practice if he were excluded from practice in a cousin's court, when he is blessed with many cousins.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 6 to 4.

Booth, of Provo, moved to amend by inserting "or any one associated in business with the judge or justice." Carried.

Adams moved to amend by striking out lines 7 to 12, and said it would work a hardship if judges were removed.

Williams stated that the objection was a serious one, and in order to overcome the difficulty he would move that the bill be recommitted to the committee on judiciary. Carried.

sented for the passage of the bill. No one had shown any advantage to be gained from the bill by the laborer. Let the gentlemen who favored the bill stand up and be counted.

Booth called for the question on the amendment. The amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority.

Eldridge moved to recommitt the bill, but there was no second.

Williams said it should be disposed of.

Taylor said his theory is that twice as much employment will be furnished under the proposed law. An employer can employ two sets of men for sixteen hours and get much more work than if he employed one set at ten hours each day. He believed men would work longer hours in better conditions of labor than in the present law.

He believed that the laboring class in the territory wanted the law and it had a right to be heard. He said the law is in force and works well. He could not state that he was not in favor of the payment of the same wages for eight hours work as for ten hours, but he saw a principle under this law which would furnish work for the unemployed.

Williams asked where he got that doctrine and Taylor replied that it was his own. Williams was of the opinion that no good would result to anyone from legislation. From his information, he did not believe American laborers would derive any benefit from it. It was true that friends of such legislation pointed to England as an example of the successful operation of such a law, but the conditions were far different in England, and he felt at length upon this question. He thought a large popular vote was considered and had great weight with the advocates of such bills. The bill is logical, if it would be a logical demand, why should not a man receive the same compensation for eight hours' work as for ten hours? The bill is simply a direction, leaving to the demand of supply of labor to regulate the wages. It is a strange doctrine to promulgate on the floor of a legislative hall that laborers have no right to demand of such a doctrine suggests a monarchical government. It is utterly inconsistent with our institutions. He repudiated the statement as an absurdity. The members of the assembly are simply using the power delegated by the so-called "people."

After the sixty days of the worst season of the legislature would retire and help elect some of their constituents to the same position in the law? It leaves the regulation of wages to the law of supply and demand, where it belongs. When the supply exceeds the demand, the tendency of wages is downward, and under opposite conditions the reverse is true.

He had once paid a pressed brick mason \$7 per day for his services. He did not know the laborer for charging that amount. The wages must be in accordance with the amount of labor in the market and the demand for the same. What the laborer man wants today is fair compensation for a reasonable day's work. The proposed law is wrong for various reasons. Some laborers came before the committee last evening and claimed that they were working ten hours at a ten hour wage. He had recently read a prize essay read before some labor organization in which the author claimed that there was that natural law work toward the consummation desired by laborers. In Chicago in the various points of the west, the laborer has reached the point of exhaustion. That condition had been worked out by the social evolution which are the only justifiable means. It is an unwarrantable intrusion for a legislative body to interfere. The result of the proposed law would be to give a political color to the work. The campaign would be the same, who secured work. The more quiet men, but probably the worthier, would have to seek private employment. This is one of the worst results of the proposed legislation. The problem of silk was worked out by the natural means. It seemed, according to Adam Smith, the best result, that such an effort as this bill demanded, made in England a hundred years ago, and failed. The same authority recommended leaving the solution of the problem to the laborers themselves, who are the best judges. We will only get honest and satisfactory work on public buildings by keeping it out of the hands of the public. There will be no struggle for a place in public works as more of a security than private labor. The tendency now is to let the laborer work without legislative intrusion.

He read from a speech by T. V. Provo, in support of his own position, and concluding said: "I may not stop at eight hours. If there is an influx of other unemployed, in order to accommodate them, in time six hours would be the limit."

The passage of the law would invite labor from Denver and a six hour law would have to be passed for their benefit. As regards the legal efficacy of the law, it is nugatory. It is blank paper. It is irrational, incomplete, a legislative sham. Let not the people see a bill that the statute books that may honorably be brought before the legislature. It would bring about the most deplorable lack of respect for the statutes. If the law is mere waste paper, it will encourage a disposition to set all laws at naught.

The only probable result would be to fix the wages for an hour's work, and men might work for eight hours or ten as they liked. He said the decision of the United States supreme court in regard to the case of Martin, a laborer, showing the inefficiency of such labor at such wages as their judgment dictates. No law should be put upon the statute books that makes provision for the ear but breaks hope to the bone. It is a law that breaks the field of competition that will permit them to forge ahead by their own skill. Do not undertake to turn men from the true principles which should guide them, by leading them to an unworthy struggle for a place on public works.

**FURTHER CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.**  
Booth, of Salt Lake, began a speech in favor of the bill when Williams was summoned to court and asked to be excused. At the suggestion of Booth, of Salt Lake, the discussion of the bill was postponed till today.

**FOR EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.**  
H. B. 24, for an act to establish free public employment offices, was favorably reported by the judiciary committee. Seaman moved to amend by leaving the provision of such offices to be established by the cities. Taylor believed the purpose of the bill would be defeated by the amendment. The object is to open avenues of employment for those who need it. A gentleman from Ogden might as well move to strike out the enacting clause as to mutilate the bill.

Booth, of Salt Lake, said he was opposed to the amendment. It would render the law imperative. By leaving a public employment office supported by public funds, the laboring man could look for employment without the expense attaching to private employment offices. Hart thought the amendment would be a serious disadvantage with the provisions of the bill. He thought the law, good as it is, should not be forced upon a city which did not want it. He thought it would be a serious disadvantage to the laboring man. He was willing to vote for the bill as it stood, because he did not think its provisions could be forced upon a city, but the amendment made the point clearer, and might prevent a possible attempt in that direction.

Booth thought it would be well to have a territorial board and leave the location of the offices to the judgment of that body.

Taylor thought the offices should be established in all cities. He believed the bill was an important measure for the workingman. For that reason he would support it. The object of the bill which it was desired to expunge was the vital part.

Booth, of Provo, supported the amendment, because he would not want to be coerced into employing persons unless he wished to do so, and he did not think the establishment of such offices should be compulsory. He thought it would be well to establish such institutions, but thought the cities should decide whether they would establish them.

Taylor explained that the language was merely directory.

Hart thought if the language was directory and not mandatory, he could not see why he objected to the amendment.

Seaman, Booth, of Provo, Eldridge, Hart and Lund voted for the adoption of the amendment. Adams, Breiden, Booth, of Salt Lake, Taylor, Hague and Seaman voted against it. The final consideration of the bill was postponed and the Council adjourned at 4:40.

**Council Notes.**  
Taylor gets in a word for the workmen whenever he can.

Miss Maude became one of the fair visitors at the Council.

The Council lobby was crowded with those interested in the eight hour law.

"Buncumbe" said one of the councilors, said vote, after a Republican member's remark on the eight hour law.

The House adjourned early and many of the members took the opportunity to hear Williams' master speech on the eight hour law.

Adams proposed to have things managed in a business like way and often asks a question or makes a motion that helps to "bring out" order of chaos.

If Booth, of Salt Lake, wants to impress any one with his oratorical power he had better wait till the echoes of such oratory, such as Williams', have died away.

Olof Cederstrom, who received the first prize at the World's fair for a collective exhibit of onyx granite, was exhibiting onyx granite at the World's fair. He was one of the speakers at the session yesterday. Many of these specimens he will send to the Midwinter fair. The others are on display at the fair.

The Council minutes mentioned the fact that a gavel was presented to the president by the Lincoln Republican club of the second precinct, and that Wilcox Brown had given a presentation speech. No record of his ill-timed and ill-suited remarks, nor of the discussion which followed, was made.

**Bounty.**  
The House was called to order at 2 p. m. by Speaker Emery, with nearly all members present.

**BOUNTY ON SILK.**  
Varian presented the following petition in relation to a bounty to encourage silk manufacturing:

Whereas the climate of Utah is conceded to be better adapted for the culture of silk than any other in the United States, and the mulberry tree, the natural food of the silkworm, grows abundantly in this soil; that there are thousands of them still left of the large number that were planted years ago and which have been destroyed and which will yield a superior quality of food, and

Whereas the attention of the whole world has been called to the Utah silk fibre at the late Columbian exposition; that it was examined by United States experts at Washington, who awarded its product a diploma as an agricultural product, and by Japanese experts it was awarded a medal and a diploma as a manufactured product. It was the best American silk on exhibition, and it is the opinion of many connoisseurs that it is equal in quality to that of the great silk producing countries of China, Japan, Italy and France.

Whereas it is stated that the United States imports on an average \$30,000,000 worth of unmanufactured silk and from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 of manufactured goods, and whereas the silk industry in this country is in a state of decay, and that the industry at home, to supply a considerable part of the demand for silk in the United States, and that there are a great number of people throughout the territory ready and anxious to obtain employment in this line of business, and that it can be made an industry that will become prominent and permanent in our country, and make of Utah the foremost silk producing territory or state in the United States, and that we will be able, in time, to compete with older countries; and

Whereas, the encouragement of trees, purchasing and building cooperatives and other necessary expenditures will be considerable and in the future the silk industry of the country's finances people can ill afford to expend money necessary to start the enterprise.

The encouragement of the industry we ask you to give to the producers a bounty of 50 cents per pound for cocoons for a term of seven years, and the silk of that quality of that time it will be well established as to be self sustaining.

In presenting our request to your honorable body, we have but one object in view, viz: the welfare of Utah and her people, and we earnestly pray that after careful consideration you will grant our petition.

(Signed.)  
Isabella E. Bennett, chairman.  
Emeline B. Wells, vice-chairman.  
Margaret A. Galt, secretary.  
Corinne M. Allen, treasurer.  
Zina D. H. Young.  
Margaret B. Salisbury, lady manager.  
World's Columbian exposition.

## RAILROAD CIRCLES.

## One of the Results of the Railroad Combination.

## FREIGHT HAULED BY TEAM.

## RAILROAD ACTIVITY IN SOUTH-WESTERN UTAH.

The People of Cedar and Iron Counties Expect Great Industrial Developments During 1894—Significant Movements of the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western.

Superintendent T. J. Mackintosh, of the Utah Central, yesterday told a Herald reporter a story that will bring reminiscences to the pioneer business men of Utah. It is one of the results of the combination of the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western by which the tariffs were withdrawn from the Utah Central, and the latter road compelled to pay local rates for all freight delivered to either the Rio Grande Western or Union Pacific.

Mr. Mackintosh stated that the Emigration Canyon lime rock quarries located on the line of the Utah Central, had heretofore been the source of considerable freight over the Utah Central, the entire output going to the smelters down the valley. That traffic has now been withdrawn by the quarry company because they were unable to do business at a profit as long as local rates are charged.

To overcome the increased rate, Mr. Mackintosh says that the lime stone is now being carried from Emigration Canyon by a wagon freight line, and fifteen teams are employed in the transportation.

This would not have been an uncommon thing a quarter of a century ago, but when wagon freight line is enabled in these days to compete with well equipped railroads, there is some reason to wonder.

Mr. Mackintosh, according to Mr. Mackintosh, is a fully equipped and well equipped road, and the Utah Central superintendent is not far out of the way.

**RAILROAD ACTIVITY.**  
Many lines running to Southwest-ern Utah.

With approaching spring the atmosphere of southern Utah is full of railroad talk and railroad rumors, and from all appearances there will be a race between railroad corporations to be the first to build into Cedar City and tap our great fields of coal and mountains of iron ore.

Mr. Mackintosh, according to Mr. Mackintosh, is a fully equipped and well equipped road, and the Utah Central superintendent is not far out of the way.

**THE UNION PACIFIC OFFICES.**  
May Be Transferred from Denver to Cheyenne.

There seems to be little doubt but that the Union Pacific is contemplating the removal of the Denver offices to this city, and there is also considerable talk to the effect that the shops at Denver will also be abandoned. If this be true then Cheyenne will be truly benefited. The talk is that the removal of the men will be transferred to this city. Every one who has the interest of the city at heart wishes that these rumors may prove true. Just at this time the influx of 200 men would originate a boom that would be most appreciable. A reporter for the Sun has attempted to locate a reliable source, but the local officials claim to know nothing about it and will have nothing to say. Never before has there been a great deal of talk going on in this city, and it is an old saying and a pretty true one: "That where there is so much smoke there must be a fire."

of any intention of his road to secure control of the tract.

The machine derrick in the Rio Grande Western yards successfully handled the 600-horse power Corlies engine for the electric light works here. It weighed about 35,000 pounds, and six horses pulled it up from the yards yesterday.

The Union Pacific people are putting on gravel trains and tie continue going south. If only for distribution, it can be said that they are unusually early this season.

The Illinois Central is now putting in the Pintsch gas system in the 200 coaches used in Chicago suburban service. This is copying from Utah roads.

There can be but little doubt but that there is a "deal" on for interchange of traffic between the Santa Fe and Gulf road. Tidewater and the first freight agents last Saturday was significant in itself.

Assistant Superintendent S. O. Snyder, of the Rio Grande Western, has gone to Denver for a few days.

H. Colburn, of the Colorado Midland, has returned from Chicago, and is now in Cripple Creek arranging for additional terminals. Freight trains from Pueblo are daily arriving at Divide station for the new line.

The petition of Receiver Trumbull, before the United States court, to ascertain who should pay the \$500,000 interest on guaranteed bonds of the Colorado Central, and whether the Union Pacific can pull their trains off the Julesburg route, will be passed upon today. The wage schedule will also come up. Judges Hallett and Riner will be on the bench.

The two bolters in the Pintsch gas works of the Rio Grande Western in Ogden are being taken out for repair in the Salt Lake shops. A road engine is moved close by to furnish power during time of repair.

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Against a man's happiness by his stomach. The enemy may be pacified and brought quickly and easily to terms. That potent regulator of digestion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, dispels the rebellious organ thoroughly. Indigestion arises from weakness of the stomach, and the food in it, for want of the power to digest, decomposes and acidifies, giving rise to heartburn, flatulence and pain, besides a multitude of symptoms both changeable and perplexing. But peace soon reigns when the great stomachic is resorted to and used with persistence. The old peevishness gives rise to morbid disposition of mind, and even sleeplessness and hypochondria in chronic cases. To the complete dismissal of these the Bitters is fully equal. Laxative, constipation, debility, rheumatism and malaria are completely subdued by this genial medicine.

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